



Annual Harvest Report

2014/2015

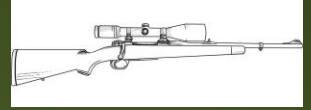




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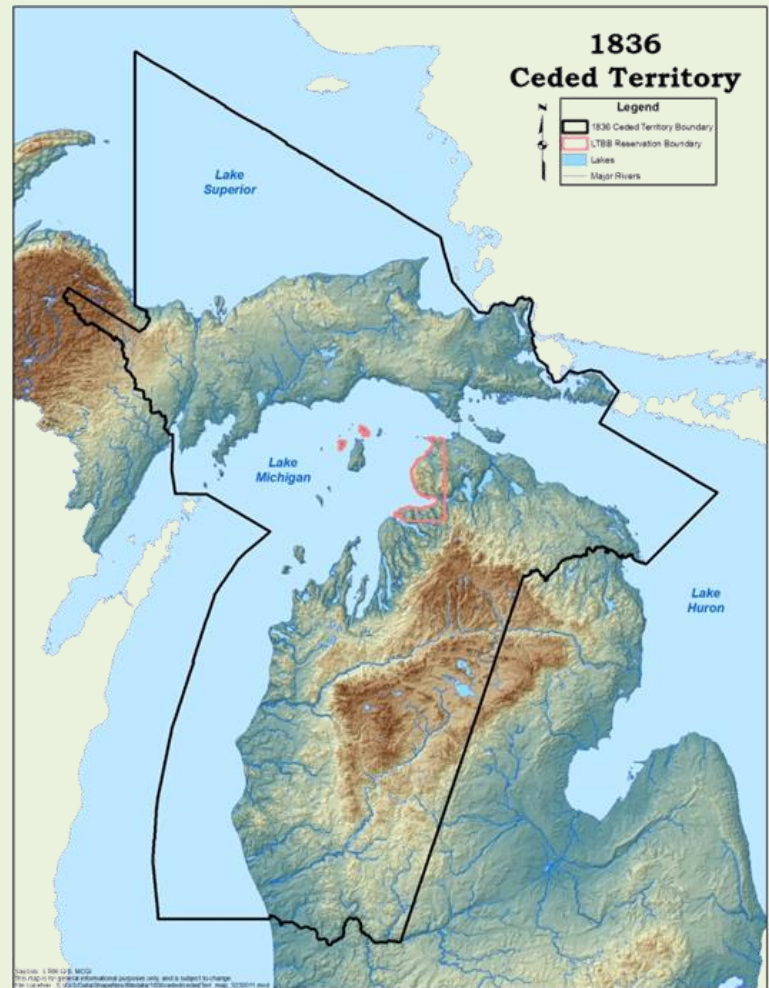
INTRODUCTION

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) retains the rights to hunt, fish and gather within the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation. These rights are secured through the 1836 Treaty of Washington and the 1855 Treaty of Detroit and LTBB's inherent sovereignty. The LTBB Natural Resource Department/Commission has been issuing LTBB Reservation and Off Reservation (1836 Treaty Ceded Territory) inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses since October 15, 1997 and Great Lakes commercial (captain & helper) and subsistence fishing licenses since 1994.

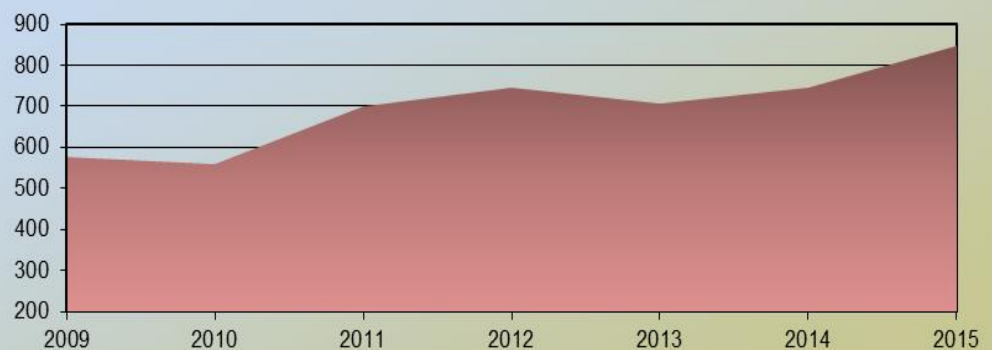
"Natural Resource Department issued 846 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members. Representing 19% of LTBB's citizens."

Inland Licenses

The inland license authorizes LTBB license holders to hunt, fish, and trap and gather within the LTBB Reservation and/or within 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory (Off Reservation). The authorized tribal member must adhere to the corresponding set of LTBB regulations according to where he/she is engaging in the activity. The LTBB Natural Resource Department issued a total of 846 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members in 2015 representing 19% of LTBB citizens. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.



Licenses Issued



The Department also issued twenty two (22) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to tribal members of other Federally Recognized Tribes. The *Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation Natural Resource Rules and Regulations Section V.A. Hunting Licenses* states; *Any Tribal Citizen or member of another federally recognized Tribe ten (10) years of age or older, who hunts within the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation, while having under his/her control or immediate possession any firearm, bow and arrow, cross-bow, slingshot, or any other device capable of killing or restraining fur bearers or E'weesi'ek (game) shall have in his/her possession a valid and current Tribal license..*

All inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses expire each year on Sunday of the first full weekend in January.

Tribal members between 18 and 54 years of age are required to pay a five-dollar (\$5.00) license fee. Tribal members 17 years of age and under and Tribal Elders 55 years of age and older are not required to pay any license fees.

The LTBB NRC promulgates and approves the inland regulations on an annual basis in accordance with their "Rules and Regulations Change Policy."

The policy details Tribal member involvement and the schedule for the process. The process typically



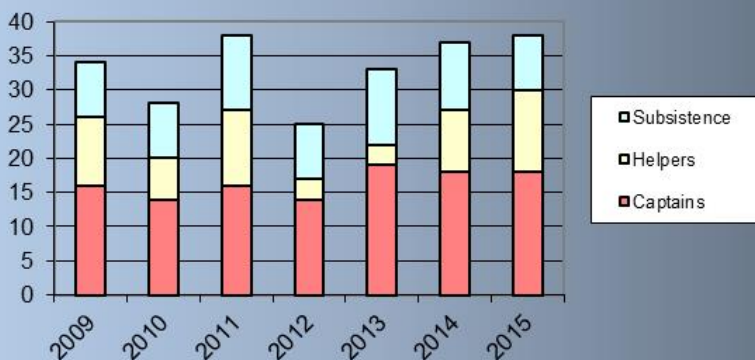
begins in June with regulation changes proposed by the NRD. The NRC is then required by policy to have a list of recommended changes finalized by August 1 with the process concluding in November with NRC approval.

Great Lake Licenses

The Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license entitles the holder to operate a fishing boat and to participate fully in all commercial fishing activities (including the capture and sale of catch) within and upon the 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. The licensed tribal member must adhere to *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.



Commercal Fishing Licenses



The Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper license entitles the holder to assist the holder of a Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license in commercial fishing activities. The Great Lakes subsistence fishing license authorizes LTBB License holders to fish for personal subsistence (no commercial sale) and is limited 100 lbs fish per day within and upon the 1836 Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. Subsistence gill net fishermen are restricted to a maximum of 300' of gill net. They must also adhere to the *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.

The Department issued seventeen (17) Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain licenses, thirteen (13) Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper licenses and nine (9) Great Lakes Subsistence fishing licenses to LTBB Tribal members in 2015. There was relatively little difference in the number of Captain's, Helper's or Subsistence licenses issued relative to 2014. Commercial captain, commercial helper and subsistence fishing licenses expire annually on December 31st. Tribal members regardless of age are required to pay a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for a commercial captain's license and ten dollars (\$10) for a commercial helper's license. Great Lake subsistence fishing licenses are free.

This report details tribal harvest by LTBB members in 2015 within the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation (including the inland and Great Lakes) via tag/permit returns (deer, bear, elk, walleye) commercial and subsistence fishing catch reports and 2014 reported harvest via annual license holder survey results.

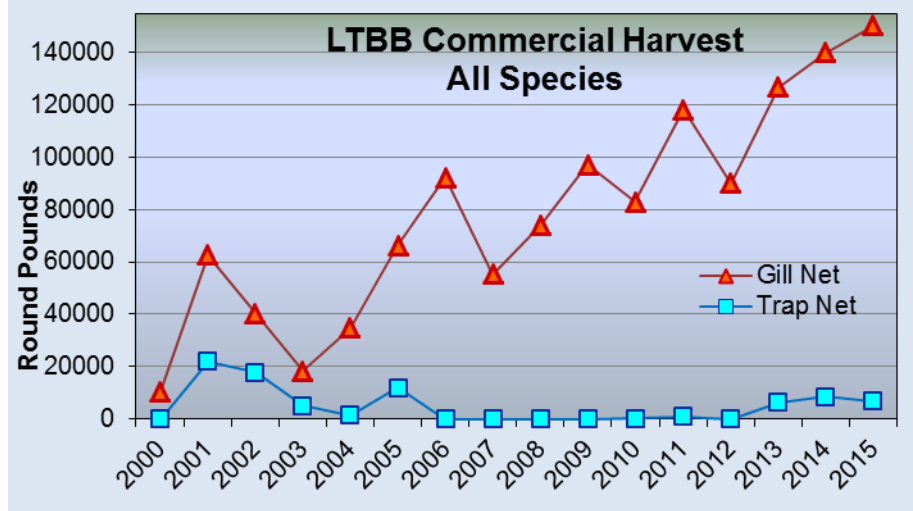


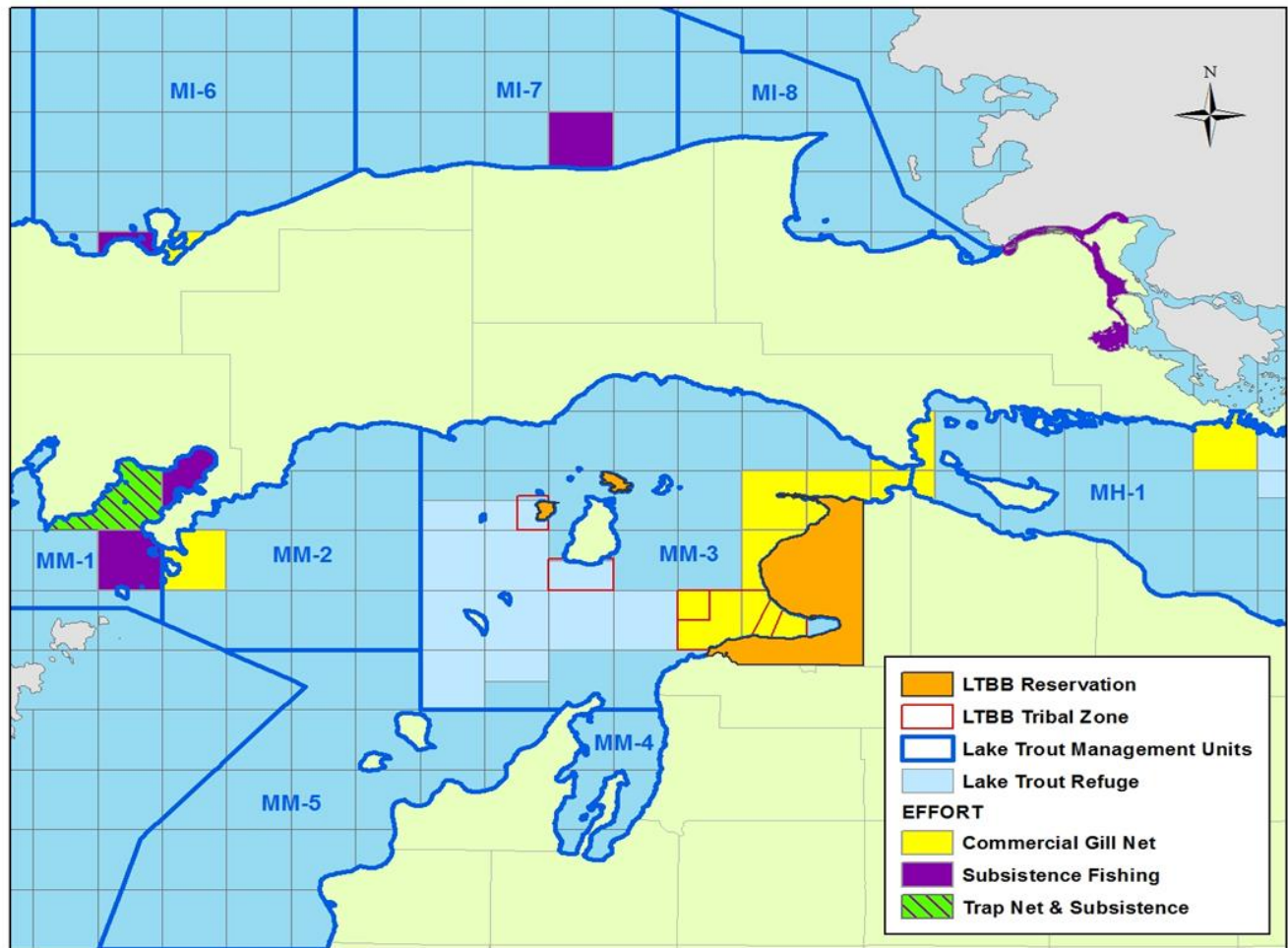
GREAT LAKES FISH HARVEST

Commercial Fish Harvest

Properly licensed tribal members may commercially fish with either trap nets (impoundment net) or gill nets, in the 1836 Treaty ceded waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, subject to the rules and regulations of the negotiated 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree. License holders are required to file a monthly catch report each month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not, and abide by the rules set forth in the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (available at the NRD office or online at the Department website).

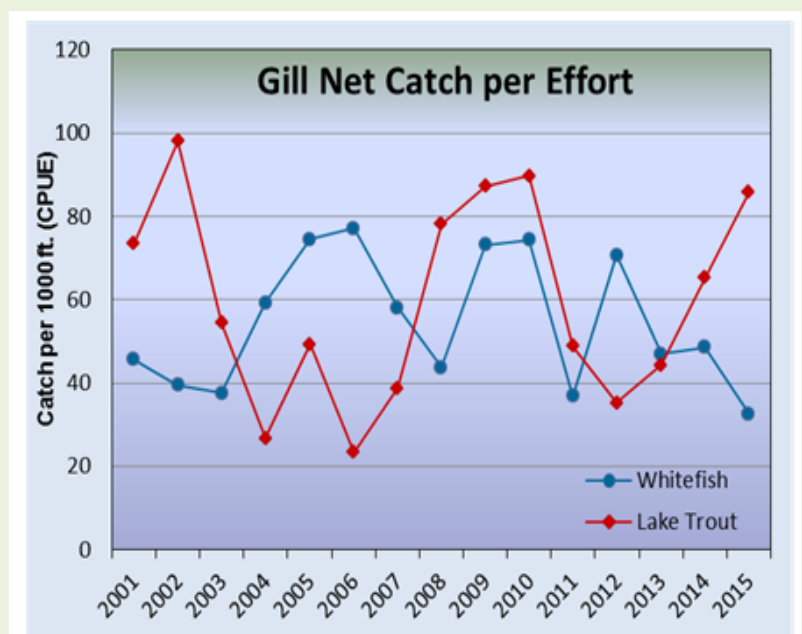
In 2015 LTBB issued seventeen (17) commercial captain's licenses and thirteen (13) commercial helper's licenses. Nine (9) of the commercial captains reported harvest during the 2015 season. In 2015, LTBB commercial fishers reported harvest of 45,870 rd. lbs. of lake whitefish and 104,169 rd. lbs.

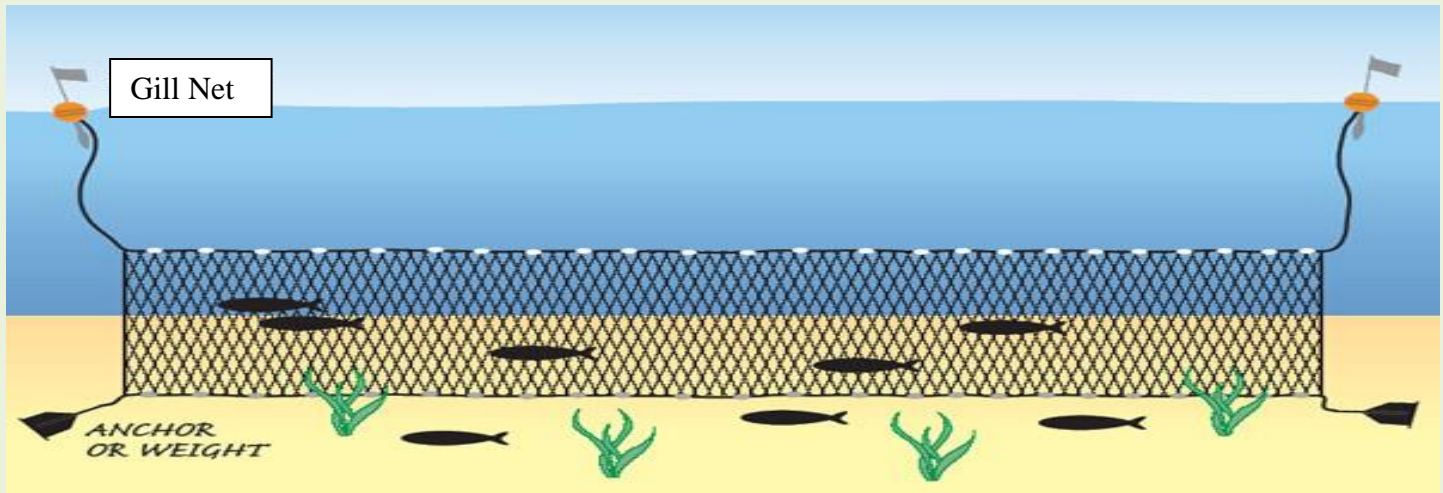




of lake trout from the 1836 Treaty-ceded waters of the Great Lakes. The gill net fishery accounted for 96% of the harvest in 2015. The Tribally owned trap net fishery located in Bay de Noc, Lake Michigan accounted for the remaining 4%. The majority of the LTBB commercial effort occurred in the waters adjacent to the reservation, (see map).

Harvest observed during 2015 is consistent with a general trend of expansion of areas fished by LTBB commercial fishermen which has occurred over the past 4-5 years. Other species reported in harvest included walleye, menominee (round whitefish), yellow perch, cisco (lake herring), salmon, burbot, chubs and suckers. These species were primarily reported as incidental harvest, (the Consent Decree



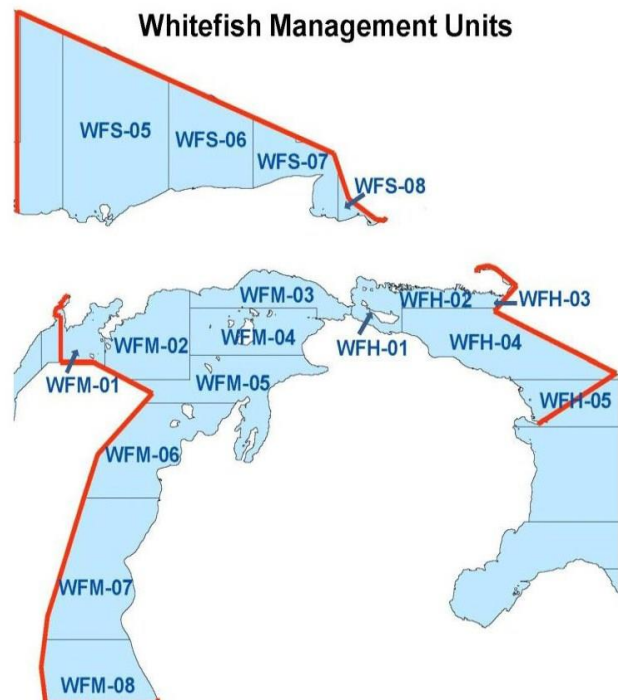


allows a small daily bag limit for certain non-target species), although target fishing for yellow perch and salmon is permissible subject to special restrictions in certain portions of Lake Michigan. Pursuant to the Consent Decree, LTBB has exclusive fishing zones for these two species in its Tribal Zone.

In 2015 gill-net effort (i.e. feet of gill-net set), for large mesh gill net, was approximately 1,169,000 feet, which is a decrease of nearly 38,000 feet from 2014. However, when you calculate this decrease in effort with the over 23,000 rd. lb. increase in lake trout harvest, it results in a marked increase in the CPUE or Catch Per Unit Effort for lake trout in

Lake Whitefish

	Unit	Harvest (rd. lbs.)	% Whitefish Harvest
Lake Michigan	WFM04	8223	17.93%
	WFM03	569	1.24%
	WFM05	418	0.91%
	WFM02	471	1.03%
	WFm01 Trap Net	6767	14.75%
Lake Huron	WFH01	667	1.45%
	WFH02	41	0.09%
Lake Superior	WFS05	28714	62.60%



Total Whitefish Harvest 45870

2015. For whitefish, this decrease in effort paired with a decrease in harvest from 2014 of over 20,000 rd lbs. resulted in the lowest CPUE for whitefish calculated since the signing of the 2000 Consent Decree.

In 2015, nearly 18% of LTBB whitefish harvest came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM04 (Cross Village area), just over 2% came from management units WFM02 and WFM03 (Northern Lake Michigan/Straits of Mackinac), and less than 1% from management unit WFM05 (Little Traverse Bay.) Nearly 15% of the total whitefish harvest was from the LTBB trap net operation which fished out of the port of Fairport in Big Bay de Noc (Lake Michigan management unit WFM01.) Over 62% of the whitefish harvest occurred in Lake Superior whitefish management unit WFS05 (Munising). LTBB commercial fishers reported less than 2% of the total whitefish harvest from Lake Huron.

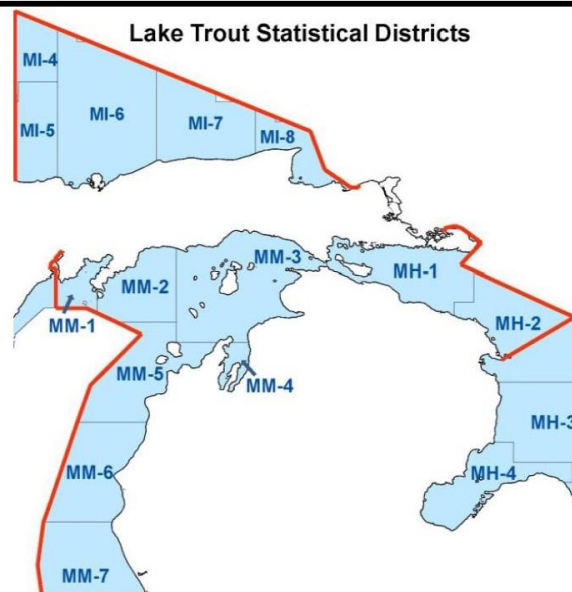
Consistent with preceding years, the majority (76%) of lake trout harvested in 2015 came from Lake Michigan statistical district MM3. Less than 1% of



the harvest was reported from Lake Michigan statistical district MM2. In Lake Superior statistical district MI6, over 18% of the total lake trout harvest was reported, while just over 5% percent came from Lake Huron statistical district MH1.

Lake Trout

	Unit	Harvest (rd. lbs.)	% Lake Trout Harvest
Lake Michigan	MM3	79414	76.24%
	MM2	299	0.29%
Lake Huron	MH1	5392	5.18%
Lake Superior	MI6	19064	18.30%



Total Lake Trout Harvest 104169

Subsistence Fish Harvest

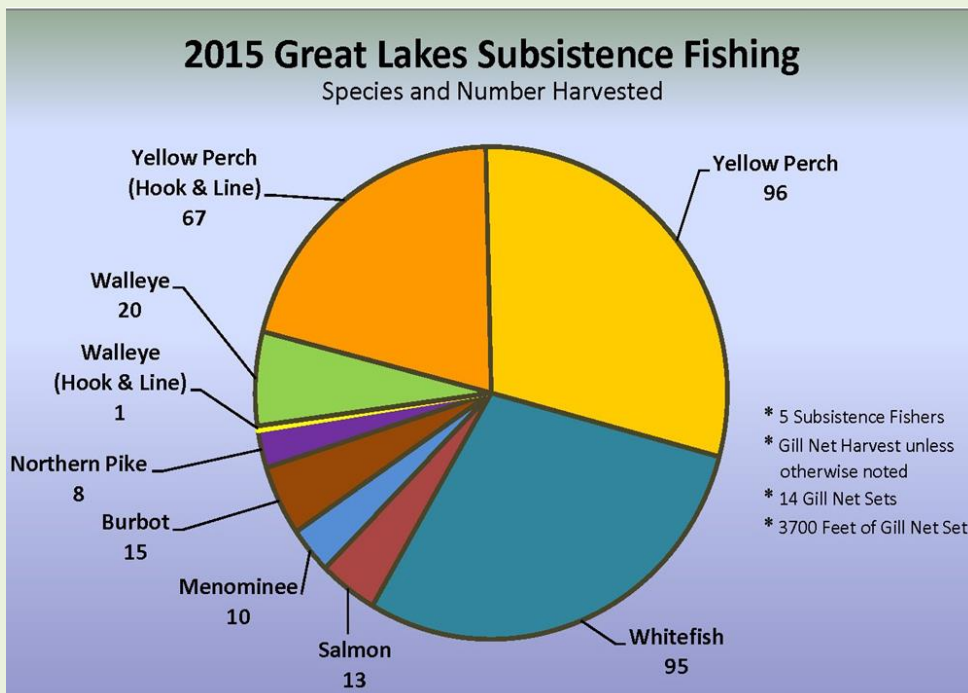
Tribal members interested in fishing the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes for subsistence have three options; 1) Those only interested in hook and line need only their enrollment card if they choose to limit themselves to the State of Michigan hook and line regulations (When fishing under the state rules and regulations, the tribal member need only have his/her Tribal enrollment card. He/she does not have to obtain a state license), 2) They can obtain a LTBB Inland License and their harvest methods, bags, seasons etc. will be limited to those contained within those regulations, 3) those wishing to harvest up to 100lbs per day or use a gill net will be required to obtain a Great Lakes subsistence license from the LTBB Natural Resources Department.

The Great Lakes subsistence license, available through the LTBB NRD, allows a tribal member to harvest up to 100 lbs. of fish per day via gill net, impoundment net, hook and line, or spear. Subsistence gill-netting is limited to one (1) net of three hundred (300') feet or less per vessel per day. Tribal members interested in subsistence gill-netting



in the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes are required to obtain a permit in addition to their subsistence license. Subsistence license holders are also required to submit monthly catch reports every month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not. Subsistence fishermen may have seasonal or geographic restrictions that they must adhere to depending on the time of year and location in which they wish to fish. Please refer to the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (Section XIX) and the 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree (Section XII) for more detail.

In 2015, nine (9) LTBB tribal members obtained subsistence fishing licenses, with five (5) reporting harvest. The majority of gill-net harvest by subsistence licensees in 2015 occurred in Big Bay de Noc in northern Lake Michigan. Some harvest was also reported from the Grand Marais and Munising areas on Lake Superior, (see map.) See chart for species and harvest totals.



INLAND FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVEST

License Holder Survey

The LTBB Natural Resource Department (NRD) surveys Tribal members as a part of their licenses renewal process. Survey questions are focused on participation in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities by tribal license holders throughout the LTBB Reservation and 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory. Survey questions also inquire about what species were harvested and where. See appendix A for a copy of the 2014 License Year Harvest

2014 License Holder Survey Results

The LTBB Natural Resource Department renewed seven hundred and seventy two (772) inland hunting and fishing licenses in 2014. Five hundred and two (502) surveys were completed for a return rate of 65%.

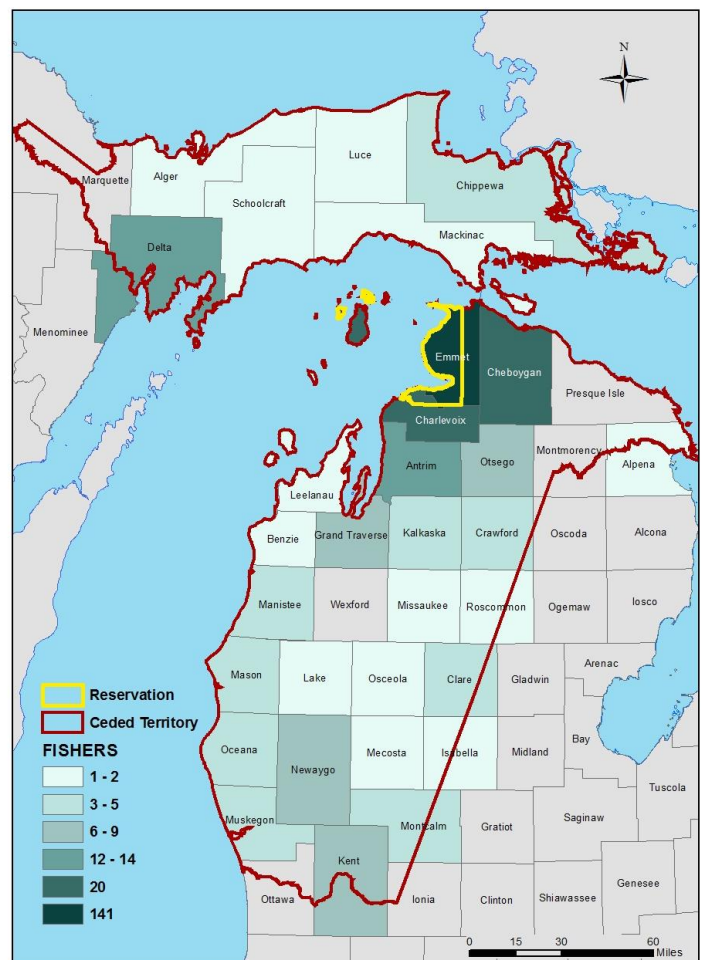
Fishing

The first part of the survey, questions 1-5, is geared toward inquires of fishing related activities. Fifty nine percent (59%) of those surveyed had indicated they had fished an inland lake or stream and fourteen percent (14%) of those had stated they had fished with a spear during the 2014 season. Spearing or harvest other than hook and line remains an integral part of the LTBB subsistence culture. Spearing provides tribal members with an opportunity to quickly and efficiently harvest resources for their family's consumption.

The top five species harvested the most often with a hook and line in 2014 were perch, bluegill, crappie, other and walleye respectively and the species harvested the most using either a spear, hands, trotline or dip net were walleye, salmon and trout. Walleye was far and away the highest reported with 242 speared. The 2014 is second only to the 291 reported harvest of 2011.



Tribal members reported fishing frequently in 31 of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory. Emmet County had far and away, the highest number of tribal members reporting that it was the county they “most frequently fished,” followed by Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Delta and



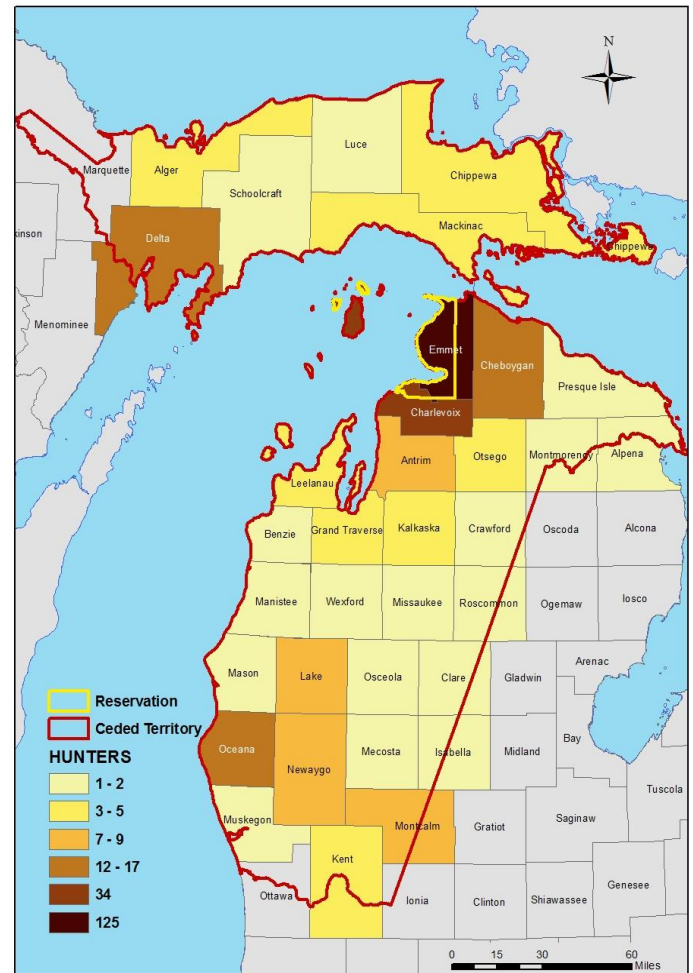
Antrim Counties. The vast majority of LTBB members are exercising their Inland Article 13 rights on or very near to the LTBB Reservation (see Map 1.) The effort of remainder of those who responded distributed some evenly other counties of the Ceded Territory.

Hunting

The next section of the survey, questions 6-10, was comprised of questions designed to determine whether the member hunted, what the member hunted, whether or not they were successful in harvesting any animals and if successful how many they harvested.

Eighty Five percent (85%) of those surveyed reported hunting under their tribal license during 2014. The species cited as being harvested most often were deer, squirrel, rabbit, grouse, and migratory birds.

Survey respondents were asked to list the county they hunted most frequently. Thirty four (34) of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory were sited. One hundred seventy six of those that hunted indicated that they had “hunted most frequently” in either Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan Counties with the rest of the effort being dispersed among the remaining counties. Again, a majority of the hunting activity occurs on or very near the LTBB Reservation.



In 2014 Tribal harvest tags were required for deer, bear and elk. The results of those specific harvests will be covered more in depth in the next section.

Furbearer Harvest Results

Tribal regulations define furbearers as *furbearing animals including coyote, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, badger, wolf, cougar, pine martin, fisher and opossum*. Tribal members may trap or hunt approved furbearers species. Seasons and bag limits differ by species and geographic location. Tribal regulations prohibit the harvest of any wolves or cougar.

The Tribal regulations require all bobcat, fisher, marten or otter either shot or trapped to be



presented to a biological staff member within 72 hours of being taken for inspection and registration. If the tribal member wishes to transport an otter or bobcat out of the United States, federal law requires the shipped hide to have a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) tag. Furbearer harvest by LTBB has been minimal and negligible at best. LTBB NRD Inland Fish and Wildlife was able to work with the USFWS in 2016 and secured CITIES authority.

Very few survey respondents, than 2% indicated trapping as activities they engaged in during the 2014 season. Those that did trap listed fox, muskrat and raccoon as the species most harvested.

Gathering

Tribal members gather plants and plant materials for a variety of reasons including, subsistence, medicinal or cultural purposes. Forty three percent (44%) of the survey respondents report gathering in 2014.

The list of materials and vegetation gathered was quite varied however the top five items gathered most by the survey respondents in 2014 were mushrooms, berries, cedar, firewood and sweet grass respectively. Mushrooms and berries consistently rank at the top. It should be noted that two of the top five are sacred medicines of the



Anishinabek. The two of the main four that grow in our area the other two being sage and tobacco. The Department also issued 19 firewood and 1 conifer bough gathering permits in 2015.





Migratory Harvest Results

LTBB has a rather low participation in hunting of migratory birds. Only 2% (11) of those surveyed reported hunting migratory birds. Those that did reported harvesting nine (9) different species. The species harvest the most were woodcock, mallard ducks, bufflehead, Snow and Canadian geese.

Turkey Harvest Results

Tribal regulations were amended in 2011 and no longer require tribal members to obtain harvest tags in order to hunt wild turkey. There are two (2) separate seasons for wild turkey, a spring and fall season. The spring season is April 15-June 15 and the fall is October 1- November 14. Tribal members are allowed to harvest two (2) birds of either sex in the fall season and two (2) adult males with visible beards during the spring season.

During the 2014 nine (9) survey respondents indicated they had hunted turkey. Twenty two (22) turkeys were reported harvested.

2007 INLAND CONSENT DECREE ALLOCATED SPECIES HARVEST

In November of 2007 the five 1836 Treaty of Washington signatory Tribes, United States and the State of Michigan entered into a Federal Consent Decree resolving the disputed Inland Article 13 Rights of the Tribes.

As a part of the negotiated 2007 Inland Consent Decree, the Tribes agreed to limit their harvest of certain species according to an agreed upon method of allocation.

Elk

The elk harvest is permitted in a 9 county area in the northern tip of the Lower Peninsula with a majority of the harvest occurring in or near the Pigeon River Area.

Elk allocation for 2015 was discussed during the Wildlife Technical Committee (WTC) conference call on February 19, 2015. This was the second year of the current population estimate, therefore the allocation was the same as 2014. LTBB received one either-sex and one antlerless permit. The MDNR population estimate for 2014 was 668 total elk. This is down from the estimate of 1,040 elk in 2012.

The LTBB NRD tribal elk hunter application period for a 2015 elk kill tag was from May 1 to June 1, 2015. The lottery was held at the LTBB NRC meeting on Wednesday, July 8, 2015. A total of Two elk tags were available to LTBB elk hunters. No permits were issued for Hunt Period 1. LTBB elk hunters were issued two elk permits for Hunt Period 2 (one cows & one either-sex) in Unit F, G or X. There was an extended harvest period immediately following Hunt Period 2.

- Hunt Period 1 Unit L August 26-29, September 12-15 and September 26-29
- Hunt Period 2 Units F, G and X December 6-14
- Hunt Period 3 Units F, G and X December 15-29

Both LTBB hunters successfully harvested elk during the 2015 season. The first elk, a cow, was taken on the opening day of the hunt, December 5. The cow weighed 400 pounds dressed when it was brought to the LTBB NRD offices on December. The second elk taken was a 5x5 bull. This elk was

harvested December 8 and weighed in at 380 pounds the following day. Both elk were harvested on the Canada Creek Ranch property with the aid of hunting guides. The heads were turned into the MDNR Wildlife Disease Lab in Lansing. The lab tested the heads for Bovine tuberculosis and other potential diseases or parasites.

Bear

The 2015 black bear season was September 10th - October 26th. Tribal members interested in harvesting bear must submit an application by August 1 with a five dollar application fee. In the management units where the permit requests outnumber the available quota a live lottery will be conducted to determine successful applicants. Excess bear permits/tags available after the application deadline will be issued on first come first serve basis over the counter.

The Tribes are allocated 10% of the State's black bear harvest in each unit. The Tribes may authorize their members to take up to 12.5% of the available harvest in a given unit if they harvest 10% in the previous year. LTBB manages the number of tags issued to ensure that it does not exceed a harvest of more than 1/5th of the Tribes allocation.

The LTBB NRD issued a total of 38 black bear harvest tags in 2015. All the LTBB hunters that applied for bear were issued bear permits. The total number permits available were issued for the Red Oak management unit as such there were no over the counter permits issued for that unit.

2015 Black Bear Harvest				
Harvest Date	Gender	Seal	Dressed Weight	Method
9/10/2015	Female	3024	125	Bait
9/13/2015	Male	3027	225	Dogs
9/23/2015	Male	3026	200	Dogs
9/28/2015	Female	3025	~ 175-200	Bait



Figure 2. Archie Klogima Jr. and family with his cow elk.

There were four bears harvested by tribal citizens in 2015. The first bear was a 125 pound female, harvested from the Pleasantview Swamp on September 10. The second bear was a 225 pound male, harvested in Charlevoix County southeast of Walloon Lake. The third bear of the year was a male weighing approximately 200 pounds, harvested just west of Black Lake on September 23. The fourth bear of the year was a female weighing in at approximately 170-200 pounds, harvested northwest of Wolverine on September 28.

Black Lake Sturgeon

Section 17.3 of the 2007 Inland Consent Decree states that *“the State and the Tribes... shall negotiate allocations of sturgeon harvest when sturgeon recovery provides for such harvest, including an allocation of sturgeon harvest in Black Lake when the sturgeon population, as determined by Tribal and State biologists, includes 750 mature fish.”* In 2010 the Tribes and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) agreed that the Black Lake sturgeon population had exceeded the 750 mature adult threshold. Each year thereafter the MDNR and the Tribes will determine the safe allowable harvest and allocate that harvest equally between the Tribes and State.

The Black Lake Sturgeon Allocation was announced at the December 2014 CORA meeting at Odawa Casino Hotel, Petoskey, Michigan. The final allocation resulted in a total of six fish for the Five Tribes and six for State of Michigan anglers (Table 1). Bay Mills Indian Community (BMIC) received the extra sturgeon permit for 2015.).

The 2015 Black Lake Sturgeon season was February 1st – June 15th. Tribal members interested in harvesting sturgeon from the Black Lake system must submit an application by January 1 with a five dollar application fee.

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Natural Resource Department (LTBB NRD) issued

Black Lake Sturgeon Harvest

Year	Harvest Quota	Tribal Harvest	State Harvest	Total Harvest
2011	14	5	11	16
2012	14	4	0	4
2013	14	4	6	10
2014	12	3	6	9
2015	12	4	5	9

one harvest tag for the Black Lake System Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*, Namé) harvest. LTBB Tribal fisherman Richard Andrews caught a 108 pound female lake sturgeon on Black Lake May 2, 2015. LTBB NRD collected valuable biological data and samples from the fish for genetic analysis.

2015 Sturgeon Harvest

PIT	42303F6D5A	
Weight	108 lbs	49 kg
Girth	32.0 in	81.3 cm
Total Length	74.0 in	188.0 cm
Fork Length	70.5 in	179.1 cm
Sex	Female	
Tag	Red Floy	
Harvest Date	5/2/2015	
Aging Samp Collected	Pectoral Ray	Operculum





Deer Harvest Results

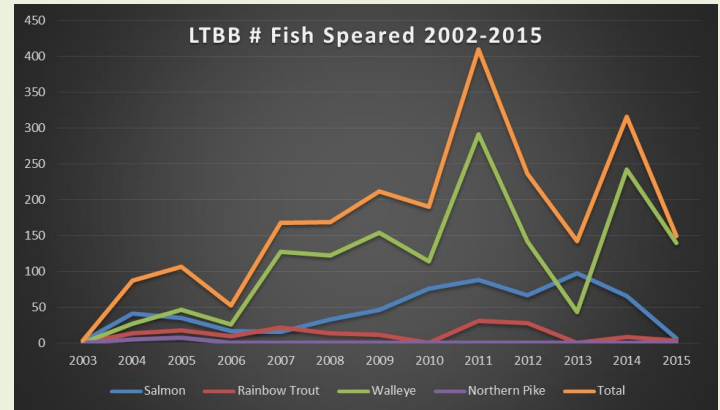
All LTBB members who hunt deer are required to possess a valid LTBB Inland Hunting and Fishing License along with deer harvest tags when hunting. A harvest tag must be immediately affixed to each deer harvested. Tribal members are then further required to submit those harvest tags, whether filled or not, to the Natural Resources Department by February 1st following the end (closure) of the deer seasons.

One thousand four hundred twenty three 1,423 deer tags were issued in 2015. Forty three percent (43%) of the deer tags issued in 2014 were returned.

In 2014 LTBB Tribal members had 5 deer bag limit, no more than 2 of which may be antlered bucks. Antlered bucks are male deer which must have at least one antler of three inches or more.

The final Little Traverse Bay Bands' deer harvest in 2014 was 231 deer. The 2015 preliminary deer harvest is 118 with only 34% of the tags issued being returned.. On average, antler-less deer comprised fifty eight percent (58%) of the harvest with the balance, forty two percent (42%) being antlered deer.

LTBB hunters harvested deer through the use of a bow, muzzleloader and firearms, the vast majority of the deer are harvested through the use of a firearm.



The Department also issued eleven (11) special use permits in 2015. The permits were issued for Ghost Suppers, families in need, individual subsistence and for subsistence by elders unable to hunt.

Spearing, Bow Fishing, Dip net, Trotline and Hand Capture

Tribal members are afforded a variety of methods to harvest fish on select water bodies within the Reservation and Ceded Territory (see tribal regulations for more detail). Tribal members involved in spearing, bow fishing, dip net, trotline or hand capture are required to fill out and submit a harvest report to the Department within seven days of harvest.



LTBB had 28 fishermen submit 70 harvest reports. Their efforts were spread out of three counties and 8 different water bodies. Again most of the harvest occurred on or near the LTBB Reservation.

Reported harvest dipped below the 2014 reported amounts but remained above the 2013 lows. 2013 was the lowest total reported amount of fish harvest via spear since before the signing of the 2007 Inland Consent Decree. Walleye was aging the highest reported species harvested. The reported salmon was markedly less, the lowest reported harvest since the signing of the Inland Decree in 2007.

Treaty Rights Enhancement Activities

The Department and NRD has taken on the charge of providing education opportunities to tribal members in order to increase their participation in exercising their treaty rights in addition to the annual Hunter Safety program, the NRD conducted Wild rice push pole work shop, Upland Bird Hunt, 3rd Annual Youth Deer Hunt and a 3rd Annual venison processing workshop.

The LTBB NRD held a “Youth Upland Bird Hunt” on September 26th in northern part of the LTBB Reservation near Cross Village at Dirk Shorter’s



property. Four youth took part in the hunt. Each of the youth were assisted by a seasoned hunter, with an emphasis on gun handling, safe zones of fire, game handling and care, etc. They were all successful in harvesting birds.

The LTBB NRD held the 3rd Annual Youth Deer Hunt on October 24th at the LTBB owned farm, Ziibijawang. The farm 300 acre plus farm is located in the Northern part of Emmet County just off LTBB Reservation. Three LTBB youth took part in the hunt. Each youth was accompanied by an adult relative or NRD staff mentor. Two of the youth successfully harvested deer during the evening hunt with one youth harvesting five point and eight point bucks within about 5 minutes of each other.

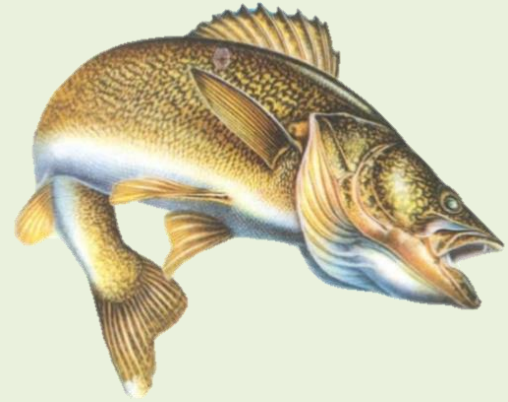
On October 26th, the LTBB NRD hosted its 4th Annual Venison processing workshop. The workshop was once again held in the NRD boat storage building. A “hanging” pole was temporarily constructed. Two deer harvested by Tribal Youth were brought in to be cut up. Approximately 18-20 students participated and completed the whole process from skinning, deboning, cutting and grinding to packaging for the freezer.



Future Trends

A large portion of LTBB membership continues to actively exercise their treaty reserved rights by obtaining and using LTBB licenses with the vast majority exercising those rights on or near the LTBB Reservation. Around eighteen percent (18%) of LTBB's total membership obtained a license in 2015. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.

The Department continued to use the computerized walleye spearing and netting permit system. The system is designed to achieve compliance with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree and will improve the harvest data collected on walleye spearing and netting. The Department also continued to use our internal computerized license system to issue and track all the remaining inland hunting/fishing/gathering tags and licenses. The system has improved the Department's efficiency in license and tag issuance. The Department has implemented the computerized Annual License Holder Survey. The system will enable us to query and use data from the surveys harvest reports more easily. Harvest estimates will continue to be developed from various harvest reports and the annual user surveys in addition to the computerized



licenses and permit systems now in place.

Overall it appears that tribal members are exercising their rights in a wide range of ways not only limited to deer hunting but ranging from berry picking and mushroom gathering to inland fishing and migratory bird hunting to commercial and subsistence fishing on the Great Lakes. The Department continues to work with Tribal membership their understanding and compliance with regulations and orders related to the 2000 Great Lakes the 2007 Inland Consent Decrees. The Department and Natural Resource Commission are also keen to point out the opportunities to exercising Treaty Rights.



**Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians**

License Holder Survey - **This survey pertains to the 2014 Hunting and Fishing Season – Reservation and 1836 Ceded Territory.**
Please answer the questions by circling and/or filling in the blanks.

1) Did you fish any inland lakes or streams under your Tribal License?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2) If you fished, please write in the number harvested per species of fish:

Species	Walleye	Bass	Bluegill	Perch	Crappie	Rock Bass	Catfish	Muskellunge	Pike
Total # Fish Harvested									

Species	Burbot	Sucker	Whitefish	Smelt	Trout	Lake Trout	Salmon
Total # Fish Harvested					Brook- Brown- Rainbow-		

3) If you fished, then what COUNTY did you fish in most frequently? _____

4) Did you fish with a Spear in any lakes or streams? Yes ☐ No ☐

5) If you DID fish with a Spear please write in the Species and the number per species harvested:

Species	Salmon	Lake Trout	Walleye			
Total # Harvested						

6) Did you Hunt under your Tribal License? Yes ☐ No ☐

7) If you hunted, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Deer	Pheasant	Turkey	Grouse	Squirrel	Ducks or Geese	Rabbit
Total # Harvested							

Species	Coyote	Bobcat	Fox	Bear	Raccoon	Elk	Woodcock	Other
Total # Harvested								



8) If you HUNTED, then WHAT COUNTY did you hunt in MOST FREQUENTLY?

9) Did you Harvest any Turkeys? Yes ☐ No ☐

10) Did you TRAP under your Tribal License? Yes ☐ No ☐

11) If you TRAPPED, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Beaver	Fox	Raccoon	Mink
Total # Harvested				

Species	Bobcat	Otter	Muskrat	Coyote	Other
Total # Harvested					

12) Did you GATHER OR COLLECT any of plants, fruits, berries, nuts, minerals or other materials
Yes ☐ No ☐

13) If you said yes to question 12 please circle all that were gathered:

Cedar Willow Black Ash Nuts
 Birch Bark Pine Cones Firewood Animal parts antler etc.
 Sweet Grass Princess Pine Berries Minerals
 Sage Maple Syrup Mushrooms Medicine Herbs
 Apples Other _____

14) Did you HARVEST any MIGRATORY BIRDS under your Tribal License?
Yes ☐ No ☐

15) If you HUNTED MIGRATORY BIRDS, please write in the number harvested per species:

Ducks

Species	Pintail	Canvas Back	Hooded Merganser	Black	Red	Red Head	Teal	Gadwall
Total # Harvested								

Ducks

Species	Mallard	Widgeon	Ring-necked	Scaup	Bufflehead	Goldeneye	N. Shovler	Other
Total # Harvested								

Geese

Species	Canadian	White Fronted	Brant	Snow



16) Please list any positive or negative interactions you had with Tribal and/or State Conservation Enforcement, NRD department staff or any members of the general public in relation to exercise of your inland treaty activities (ex. Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering).

Comments: _____

17) You were helped in a timely fashion. (Circle one).

Strongly Agree

Agree

Some What Agree

Disagree

Comments: _____

18) The demeanor of the staff person who assisted you was pleasant and courteous (Circle one).

Strongly Agree

Agree

Some What Agree

Disagree

Comments: _____

19) Please list any requests, comments or suggestions you may have for the Natural Resource Commission or Natural Resource Department:
